SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Sir, a police officer... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To whom have you given your notice. It is not there in the list available with me.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : I had given the notice In the last session...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your notice was given in the last year and not today.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : They are not giving any reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your report has been sent.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Okey. If it is there, I'll check It.

[English]

Unless you give the notice. You cannot raise the matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have now called Shri Pramod Mahajan.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is there in the list.

...(Interruptions)

*Not Recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Hon. Member, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only Shri Mahajan will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, U.S.A. has once again put India in the surveillance list under Section 301 of its Trade Law. Ever since Section 301 has been incorporated in Trade Law of U.S.A., India is put in the surveillance list every year.

U.S.A. has got complaints regarding Indian laws regarding intellectual property right particularly in the case of drugs and the drug companies of U.S.A. are exerting pressure so that the Indian Parliament may pass such a law under which the drug companies of U.S.A. may sell their drugs at inflated rates. Due to this very reason, U.S.A. puts India in its surveillance list by using its own law and tries to exert its pressures and if this trend continues, punitive measures may also be introduced later on.

I feel that since U.S.A. and India both are the Members of World Trade Organisation U.S.A. should approach World Trade Organisation for redressal of its grievances in case it has got any complaints. An attempt should be made to solve the matter through mutual negotiations but this kind of pressure being exerted by U.S.A. on India is unjust and it should be condemned by the Parliament and the Government. We should make it clear to U.S.A. that so far as the question of formulating legislation is concerned, India will formulate its laws in accordance with its needs and India will not formulate its laws under pressure exerted through any clause of Trade Law of U.S.A. In view of the manner in which U.S.A. is trying to establish its superiority in the matters of strategical and economic systems In an attempt of unipolarisation all the political parties of India should forget their differences to unanimously oppose the implied economic injustice. The Parliament should communcate this message that the path of negotiations should be adopted in case of grievances. If pressurisation is resorted to India will not yield to any such pressures to change its law. It is imperative that the Government makes its stand clear in this regard.

*Not Recorded.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : He has raised a very important issue. I also intended to raise that issue but being Friday, I did not raise it. I propose that there should be a Government Resolution on Monday to protest against this behaviour of the American Government. I request the Government to accept this proposal. This is an affront against the Parliament of our country. Therefore, we should have an official Resolution in the House.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : The Minister should make a statement on this.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, prior to the nationalisation of coal mines in my constituency, a notice was served by D.G.M.S. that the 22 mauja which was an area of substantial fire is dangerous and hence it should be evacuated. By 1994, the said area was gradually extended and area of 39 mauja was declared to be dengerous. Right now area of approximately 70 mauja is being deemed dangerous and the residents are being asked to evacuate the area. Except approximately 70 squre kilometer area, all the villages are facing the danger. The Government was reminded time and again that the agreement signed with the Government of West Bengal in 1990 is not being abided by and the residents are not being rehabilitated. Their source of employment and crops are reuined and their lives are in danger. My submission is that on one hand, the Government is not abiding by the agreement and on the other hand, it is closing down the nine and proposes to import coal from foreign countries. Even when coal is available in abundent measure; we are resorting to import of coal. Coal is being burnt causing heavy losses to the nation. I would urge upon the Central Government to pay attention to this matter and abide by the agreement reached with the Coal India. The mines closed down earlier should be re-opened for mining.

Besides, the Government should make arrangements to provide employment and rehabilitation of the affected persons from the protected area.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHAUHAN (Sri Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of those farmers who live near the Indo-Pak border. The border area was fenced with barbed wires about ten years ago during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's regime. An area of one to two acres of land belonging to farmers was acquired for this purpose. But so far no compensation has been paid to them. These farmers are not allowed to cultivate on this land or do anything on it. I request the Government that either these farmers should be given compensation or allot land at some other alternative place.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this Government a very grave issue regarding farmers who are growing rubber. I have given notices on two issues.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to take up the first item only.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I have given notices on both the issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take up only one issue.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, there are two issues. The farmers' issue is very grave. It is because the price of natural rubber has gone down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you raise farmers' issue only.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Last year, the price of natural rubber was Rs. 55 per kg. Now, it has crashed down to Rs. 38 per kg. The farmers who are growing rubber are earning a lot for the country, and the country is also saving a lot. There are seven or eight lakhs of small and marignal farmers who are growing rubber. They are, now, put under great stress. Nobody is coming forward to safeguard them. No Government has come forward to safeguard them. In fact, this issue was taken up in Parliament by way of a Calling Attention Motion. We got a reply that something would be done immediately. An assurance was given that assistance would be given to the tune of Rs. 100 crore for procuring some rubber. Unless some rubber is procured at this stage, there is no way through which these seven or eight lakh farmers can be saved.

The economy of India largely depends, especially, on this type of agriculture, Rubber is an item which is used very extensively everywhere. The raw material is being supplied by the small farmers to the whole world. But when they are in distress, there is nobody is help them. We seek the indulgence of this House as well as of this Government to give, at least, Rs. 100 crore for them. If the Central Government is ready to give them Rs. 100 crore for the procurement of rubber, I do not know whether the State Government is interested in it. It is unfortunate. Earlier we used to say 'fortunate' but now we would say, it is 'unfortunate'.

The major chunk, that is, 90 per cent of the rubber